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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3*s.* the first Week and 2*s.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.—— PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Expedition.

The SENTIMENTS *of a* FOREIGNER, *&c. continued.*

A FREEDOM of trade undefined, or only reſtrained within juſt bounds, would put a ſtop to theſe illicit practices, which excite ſuch an outcry; then would the colonies attain that meaſure of affluence which would enable them not only to ſhake off the weight of four millions *ſterling*, which they owe the mother country, but to take from her annually upwards of two millions worth of merchandizes, which their preſent conſumption demands. But in place of this pleaſing perſpective, which ſhould naturally ariſe out of the Engliſh conſtitution, by what fatality is it that a claim, unwarrantable in a free ſtate, hath carried under the harſh form of taxation into the centre of the colonies a root of trouble and diſſention, perhaps a conflagration, by no means ſo eaſily extinguiſhed as lighted up?

England had juſt concluded a war, which might be called a univerſal one; in the courſe of which her fleets had hoiſted the flag of victory in every ſea, while her conqueſts had enlarged her dominions by an immenſe acquiſition of territory in both the Indies. This ſudden and unexpected growth gave her a brilliancy in the eyes of other nations, which made envy and admiration ſpeak, or aſtoniſhed them into ſilence; yet within herſelf ſhe was compelled to mourn inceſſantly over her ſplendid triumphs. Cruſhed by the preſſure of a debt of one hundred and forty eight millions, the intereſt of which amounted to four millions nine hundred and ſixty three thouſand four hundred and forty four pounds, with a revenue of ten millions, ſhe could ſcarcely provide for the current expences of the ſtate; and this revenue, without a chance of encreaſe, was in danger of ſinking.

The land tax was rated higher than it had ever been in time of peace; new duties on houſes and windows injured that kind of property; an augmentation of revenue on the regiſtry of deeds bore heavy on real eſtates. The veins of luxury had been exhauſted by additional taxes on wrought plate, cards, dice, wine, and ardent ſpirits. Nothing more could be expected from commerce, already loaded with duties in every port, to every port, on the merchandizes of the eaſt, on the products of the weſt, on groceries, on mercery wares, in a word, on all ſubjects of exportation or importation, whether raw materials or manufactures. The curb of the exciſe had happily checked the abuſe of ſpirituous liquors, but at the expence of the public revenue. A compenſation had been looked for from one of thoſe reſources which are readily found, but not ſafely ſought, in the articles of general conſumption and greateſt neceſſity; the exciſe had laid hold of the ordinary drink of the people, of malt, cyder, and porter; every ſpring had been forced; all the muſcles of the political body, ſtrained at once to too violent a tenſion, had ſtarted from their places; the price both of materials and of workmanſhip had riſen ſo prodigiouſly that rival, and even vanquiſhed nations, who till then could not withſtand the competition of the Engliſh, were come the length of ſupplanting them in all markets, even in their own ports; the whole of the profits which Great Britain derived from her commerce with every part of the globe could not be eſtimated at more than two millions and a half, and out of this balance was to be deducted the ſum of one million five hundred and ſixty thouſand pounds, payable to foreigners yearly, on fifty two millions, which they had in the public funds.

The criſis was difficult and dangerous; the people muſt get leave to breathe. They could not be relieved by a leſſening of the public expences; theſe were inevitable, whether occaſioned by the view of turning to account acquiſitions purchaſed by ſo much blood, ſo much treaſure, or of curbing the reſentments of the houſe of Bourbon, irritated to the laſt degree by the diſgrace of the late war, by the ſacrifices of the late peace. In the want of every other means of inſuring preſent ſecurity, and future proſperity, the idea ſuggeſted itſelf of calling in the colonies to the ſuccour of the capital, by obliging them to bear a part of its burthens; a determination apparently founded on inconteſtable reaſons.

An eſtabliſhed maxim of all civil ſocieties, and of all ages, binds on the different members which compoſe an empire an obligation to contribute to the expences of it in proportion to their reſpective abilities. The ſecurity of the American provinces calls for ſuch aids from them as may enable the mother country to protect them on all occaſions. It was to deliver them from tormenting diſquietudes that ſhe engaged in a war which hath multiplied her debts; they ſhould therefore aſſiſt her in bearing or in leſſening this additional load. Safe from the enterprizes of a formidable neighbour, now, happily for them, removed to a diſtance, can they without injuſtice refuſe to the preſſing exigencies of their deliverer that treaſure which the care of their preſervation hath coſt him? The encouragement which this generous protector gave for a length of time to the rich productions of their ſoil, the gratuitous advances which he ſtill laviſhes to thoſe regions which are not yet cleared, ſuch and ſo many good and kind offices, are they not entitled to a return of cordial ſympathy and eſſential ſervices?

Such were the conſiderations which convinced the Britiſh government that they had a right to lay internal taxes on the colonies. They ſeized the opportunity afforded by the laſt war to exhibit a claim ſo dangerous to liberty; for whoever attends to it muſt ſee that war, whether proſperous or the reverſe, furniſhes evermore the pretext for the various uſurpations of governments, as if the rulers of belligerant nations had it infinitely more at heart to enſlave their ſubjects than to vanquiſh their enemies. The American provinces were accordingly ordered to provide the troops ſent from the capital for their defence with a part of their neceſſaries. The dread of interrupting that internal harmony which is ſo eſſential in the midſt of ſurrounding enemies induced them to ſecond the intentions of parliament, but with the deep policy of taking no notice of an act which they could neither reject without exciting civil diſſention, nor acknowledge without endangering rights too precious not to be tenderly cheriſhed. NEW YORK alone ventured to refuſe all compliance. Though the tranſgreſſion was venial, ſhe was puniſhed as for obſtinate diſobedience by a ſuſpenſion of her privileges. This blow given to the liberty of one colony ought, one would think, to have excited the clamours of all the others. Whether through want of attention or foreſight, not one raiſed its voice. Their ſilence was conſidered as the reſult of fear or of voluntary ſubmiſſion. The peace, which ſhould have lowered the impoſts throughout, produced in 1764 the famous ſtamp act, which laying certain duties on ſtamped paper, prohibited at the ſame time the uſe of any other, in any kind of deed or public writing, whether judiciary or extrajudiciary.

The whole of the Engliſh colonies in the new world roſe up againſt this novelty, and their diſcontent broke out in a very remarkable manner: A kind of conſpiracy, perhaps the only kind which is ſuited to a civilized and of courſe moderate people, was entered into, a formal agreement amongſt all the coloniſts to deprive themſelves of all ſorts of wares manufactured in Great Britain till the offenſive act ſhould be repealed. This indirect and paſſive mode of reſiſtance, which ſhould ſerve as a model to all nations who feel themſelves trampled on by the abuſe of power, had its effect; the Engliſh manufacturers, who had ſcarce any other outlet for their goods throughout the univerſe than the national colonies, fell into that deſpair into which the want of employment muſt naturally plunge them; and their cries, which government could neither ſtifle nor elude, made an impreſſion ſalutary for the colonies; the ſtamp act was repealed after two years of a convulſive agitation, which, in the days of fanaticiſm, would have been a civil war.

But the triumph of the colonies was of ſhort duration. Parliament had not retreated without extreme repugnance. It was evident that they had not renounced their claims, when, in 1767, by way of equivalent for what the ſtamp act was expected to have produced, they laid a tax on glaſs, lead, tea, painters colours, paſteboard, and paper, exported from England to America. Even thoſe patriots, who ſeemed to carry the ſupremacy of the capital over the colonies to the greateſt length, could not help condemning a tax, the operation of which muſt ultimately recoil upon the whole nation, by turning to manufactures thoſe hands which it was her intereſt to have kept confined to agriculture. The coloniſts were as little duped by this innovation as by the former one. In vain was it alledged that government had an indubitable right to lay on exportations what duties they thought proper while they did not deprive the colonies of the liberty of manufacturing for themſelves ſuch goods as were ſubject to this new tax. This ſubterfuge looked like a mockery, in regard to a people, who, habituated to tillage alone, and reſtrained from all commerce but with the mother country, could neither procure by their own labour nor a foreign trade thoſe neceſſaries which were ſold to them at ſo high a price. They ſaw clearly that whether a duty was paid in the old or in the new world, words could not alter the nature of the thing, and that their liberty was equally attacked by an impoſt on wares, which they could not do without, as by a tax on ſtamped paper, which they were compelled to make uſe of. This enlightened people plainly perceived that government wanted to deceive them, and they did not think it their duty to be impoſed on, either by force or cunning. They rightly judged that the moſt deciſive mark of imbecility and of meanneſs in a nation muſt be the connivance of ſubjects at the frauds and violences employed by government to corrupt and enſlave them.

The averſion which they expreſſed for theſe new impoſitions did not ariſe from their exceſſive weight, ſeeing they could not be eſtimated at more than ſixteen pence a head; this was not an object to ſtartle an immenſe population, whoſe public expenditure hath never exceeded one hundred and ſixty thouſand pounds annually.

It was not the dread of finding themſelves in leſs eaſy circumſtances; the ſecurity they derived from the ceſſions extorted from France, the encreaſe of their trade with the Indians, the extenſion of their whale, cod, and ſeal fiſheries, the right to cut wood in the bay of Campeachy, the acquiſition of ſundry ſugar iſlands, the greater facility of carrying on an illicit intercourſe with the Spaniſh ſettlements, to which they were become nearer neighbours, ſo many inlets of wealth were an ample compenſation for that trifle of revenue which government wiſhed to draw from them.

It was not an apprehenſion that the colonies would be drained of what little ſpecie remained in circulation among them; the pay of eight thouſand four hundred regulars, which the capital maintains in North America, muſt bring in more caſh than this tax could poſſibly carry out.

It was not an indifference for the parent ſtate; the colonies, ſo far from being ungrateful, had evidenced ſuch zeal for her intereſts during the laſt war that parliament, from a principle of equity, remitted them very conſiderable ſums, by way of reſtitution or indemnification.

Nor was it, in fine, an ignorance of the duty which ſubjects owe, or of the obligations which they ſtand under to government; had the colonies not thought themſelves bound to contribute to the liquidation of the national debt, though perhaps they had occaſioned the greateſt part of it, they knew very well that they were bound to contribute to the expences of the navy, to the maintenance of the different eſtabliſhments in Africa and America, in a word, to all thoſe common charges which had relation to their ſafety and proſperity, as well as to thoſe of the mother country.

If the new world refuſed to ſuccour the old, it was becauſe that was exacted which it would have been ſufficient to have aſked; becauſe that muſt be held on the footing of her obedience which ſhould have only been ſolicited from her liberty. Her non-compliance was not caprice, but juſt jealouſy of her rights; rights which ſhould not, cannot be conteſted.

During the courſe of two centuries that the Engliſh have had ſettlements in North America, their country hath ſuſtained many expenſive and bloody wars, hath been diſturbed by enterprizing and tumultuous parliaments, hath been governed by daring and corrupt miniſters, ever ready to exalt the dignity and prerogative of the throne on the ruin of the rights and privileges of the people; yet ambition, avarice, factions, tyranny, all of them in their turns, have recognized, all have reſpected the liberty which the colonies enjoyed of laying on themſelves every tax for the purpoſe of creating a revenue. A ſolemn contract ſupported this prerogative, ſo natural in itſelf, and ſo conformable to the fundamental end of all reaſonable aſſociation.

[*To be continued.*]

LONDON, *July* 11.

THERE is a talk of the common council moving on Wednesday next for a present of 1000l. to be granted to the lord mayor, on account of his spirit and resolution in behalf of public liberty in general, and the rights and privileges of the citizens in particular.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, *dated* July 9.

"Wednesday an express arrived with dispatches for Boston, to be conveyed by the Alderney sloop. The ship was then sitting in the harbour, and had neither guns, or scarcely any thing else, on board; but the people working on her all night, she was got ready the next day, when she sailed, without anchoring at Spithead."

Several vessels were taken up last week in the river, on government contract, to embark troops, stores, provisions, and ammunition, for America.

The Raven man of war is sailed for Boston.

Government, we are assured, has received some very disagreeable intelligence from America, which is endeavoured to be stifled from the public. Certain, however, it is, that many of the subaltern officers, under the command of general Gage, have thrown up their commissions.

Though Ireland is entirely in a defenceless state, no one step has been taken, either to repair the fortifications on the sea coast, to complete the regiments now within that kingdom, or replace those sent to Boston.

July 12. On Monday arrived at Dover the Polly, Thompson, and the Mary, Turrel, both from New York. They have brought over several of the most capital families, who have left New York on account of the troubles that subsist there, which are not likely to end till that once flourishing city is laid in ashes, which was daily expected when the above ships sailed from thence.

The news brought by the Meredith packet, which has so much alarmed administration, is said to be, that a large body of Spaniards are actually on their march, and within a short distance of Gibraltar, and that the Spanish fleet is not more than 60 leagues off that place, where they were in daily expectation of being besieged, both by sea and land.

The people of Ireland, it is said, are exceedingly uneasy, and very apprehensive, that the Spaniards mean to pay them a visit, as they are at present totally incapable of resisting them; for when the next American embarkation takes place, it is computed there will not be then 4000 effective men in the kingdom, many of the regiments of foot scarcely amounting to 180 men.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, *dated* July 9.

"The 20 task companies, consisting of 400 shipwrights, still continue to absent themselves from his majesty's dockyard here, and are determined not to return to their duty till their wages are raised to half a crown per day. The above companies are picked, and esteemed as good workmen as any in the royal navy. They intend to petition his majesty for redress, being unable to support themselves and families upon so small a sum as two shillings and one penny a day. In order to accomplish the same, they have appointed Mr. Joseph Mearse and Mr. Daniel Rowley, shipwrights belonging to the said companies, who are qualified men, and extraordinary good workmen, to deliver their petition to his majesty; for which purpose they set out from hence for London yesterday, at which place they are to meet two of their brother shipwrights from Woolwich, with the like number from Portsmouth, and two from Plymouth yards, deputed for the same business. A contribution is to be made tomorrow by the gentlemen of this town, for the support of the shipwrights belonging to this dockyard, who have large families, and are in want of the necessaries of life. Yesterday about 70 shipwrights belonging to the day companies, who were appointed to work on board the ships fitting out for sea at this port, absented themselves, and joined the task companies, being determined, it seems, not to go to work again till their wages are raised to half a crown per day. Orders were received here for the Liverpool frigate, of 28 guns, to be fitted for sea with the greatest expedition. Our dockyard appears a scene of distress, there being now only a few old shipwrights, worn out in the service, to do the business here, with a few apprentices; notwithstanding, 3 ships are ordered to be got ready for sea immediately, viz. the Roebuck of 44 guns, the Milford of 28, and the Liverpool before mentioned."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, *dated* June 29. 1775.

"In a full assembly of the states general, the 20th ult. it was resolved, that orders be issued from the admiralty board of their high mightinesses the states general to the sieur Van Storf, vice admiral of the Dutch squadron in the West Indies, instructing him to give orders to all persons under him, to their utmost power, to seize and destroy all ammunition, stores, and provisions, which may be found in any ship or ships, bound from any of the Dutch settlements in that quarter, or on board Dutch ships from any quarter, which are bound to any port in the English American colonies, except such as is consigned either to the governors of New England, Philadelphia, New York, Halifax, or Virginia, and that such captures shall be considered as lawful prizes, and be shared among the officers and crews of those vessels concerned in them, the same as those who are enemies of the states; but that the crews (the captain, his chief mate, and supercargo, if any, excepted) be landed on the nearest dominion of Great Britain where such capture is made. It is resolved also, that the sieur Van Storf make this known in every Dutch port or harbour where he may touch. Likewise, it is ordered, that these resolutions be made known to his excellency Mr. Yorke, the British minister to the states, and a copy of the same be sent to the Dutch resident at London."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, *dated* July 8.

"On Wednesday, agreeable to orders from the navy board, 92 people were discharged from the dockyard. None of the others are yet gone to work; but are making fresh petitions, addressed to the inhabitants, &c. of this and the adjacent towns."

By letters from Ireland we are informed that the people in the northern counties let their flax grow longer this year than usual, in hopes that it might strengthen the seed, which they pay great attention to, as they have no prospect of getting any from America this year.

By a letter received from an English gentleman of distinction at Paris, we are assured that a camp is actually marking out in the plain of Lance for 60,000 French troops.

July 13. Yesterday the two sheriffs, and city remembrancer, waited on his majesty at St. James's, to know when he would be graciously pleased to receive the city petition and address, when he was pleased to appoint tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

It is now more than probable that a change of men and measures will take place in the course of a few days.

A nobleman of distinction, who has been long odious to the public, has ordered all the bills of his tradesmen to be discharged, and is preparing with his family to set off for the south of France.

It was yesterday strongly rumoured in the neighbourhood of Saint James's that 11 Spanish men of war of the line, several frigates, bombs, and fireships, were cruising in the Gut of Gibraltar.

Four men of war are ordered for Gibraltar as soon as possible, and 4 ships are taken into government service as tenders, to lie off the Tower, to receive such men as shall enter or be pressed, to man the above 4 men of war.

It is asserted as a fact, in the city, that captain Clarke, who arrived last Monday from Senegal with dispatches for government, brings an account, that the French have a very considerable fleet upon the coast of Africa, and that it is apprehensive they have some design upon that place, and that the governor wants a reinforcement of ships and soldiers.

One 50, one 40 gun ship, and 5 frigates more, are commissioned to serve in America.

Two battalions of foot, of 1000 men each, are forthwith to be raised, in order to be sent to America.

Accounts from Warminster say that the wheat looks remarkably fine on the ground, and promises the largest crops ever remembered, which has lowered there 4s. per quarter; and wagers are laid, that, before harvest the best wheat will not fetch more than 5s. a bushel.

A letter from Bristol, dated July 4, says: Two thousand barrels of flour were bought yesterday for Newfoundland, the people on the fishery being in the greatest distress, only two pounds of bread per week per man being the allowance; and it is supposed many will leave the fishery on account of the want of provisions. It is generally thought the West India islands will soon be in the same state.

We hear from Waterford, that in consequence of the present unhappy and melancholy disputes between England and her American colonies, the people in Newfoundland are in extreme want of provisions. Wednesday the Hercules, captain Thompson, in ballast, and the Byron, captain Reeves, with salt, arrived here from St. John's, in order to carry over, with all possible speed, 40 tons of bread, and a quantity of other necessaries, to that harbour.

Yesterday the Valentine, captain Nowlan, arrived here from St. John's, for bread, &c.

Prince Mazerino, the Spanish ambassador, was at Kew a few days ago, and it is said gave such a satisfactory account of the present warlike preparations of Spain, that the Americans have nothing to hope, nor England to fear, from them.

Letters from New York mention, that the congress had voted 36,000 men as a standing army, besides the militia, and one million of Pennsylvania currency to pay them with; that three of the delegates be a committee to act; that they are resolved to send manifestoes to all the powers in Europe, to let them know their reasons for breaking with their mother country; that they are determined not to submit till they are reinstated in all the privileges they enjoyed before the late acts, &c. and that all the ports be stopped before the end of July.

A report gains ground, at the west end of the town, that the Spanish armament is actually intended against Gibraltar, and that advices have been received, in the course of the present week, which leave it no longer a matter of doubt.

Many of the shipwrights are resolved, if their grievances are not speedily redressed, to sail immediately for America, where they are assured of being received with open arms by every true lover of liberty, and their country.

A Bristol correspondent informs us, that the consequences of the American resolutions are so visibly felt, by all the commercial ranks of people in that city, just now, that, whilst the merchants are distracted, little less than an insurrection is expected from the several orders of people dependent on them.

There will be petitions from Liverpool and Bristol upon American affairs.

It is said that a certain personage is in a very dangerous way, the persons deputed to wait on him having left him *speechless*. A *consultation* of the *whole body* will be held thereon, but it is apprehended as a *lost case*, his complaint being of a very *obstinate* nature.

We are informed, that should the disturbances in New England continue till the next sitting of parliament, an act will be passed to make it lawful to try, by a court martial, all such persons as shall be taken in arms after the promulgation of a proclamation, on a day to be specified in the act. Others affirm, that a court of Oyer and Terminer shall be established for the special purpose of trying the rebels at Boston; and that no person, suspected by the king's council as disaffected to the supremacy of parliament over America, shall be permitted to sit upon any jury. This measure will be less liable to objections than the bringing of the culprits to be tried in this country.

It is said, that the reason for delaying the 5000 men, which the ministry designed to send to America, is, that the three generals lately arrived at Boston have sent it home, as their opinion, that they may be able to deal with the provincials without farther assistance, though general Gage thinks 15,000 men absolutely necessary for the reduction of New England. The transports, however, are taken up, and several regiments have received orders to hold themselves in readiness at the shortest notice; so that in case the projected attack on the provincials under Putnam should not appear practicable to our general officers, the reinforcements shall be embarked in the first week in August.

TO THE KING's MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble address and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled.

Most gracious sovereign,

YOUR majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, with all humility beg leave to lay themselves at your royal feet, humbly imploring your benign attention towards the grievous distraction of their fellow subjects in America.

The characteristic of the people, sire, over whom you reign, has ever been equally remarked for an unparallelled loyalty to their sovereign, whilst the principles of the constitution have been the rule of his government; as well as a firm opposition, whenever their rights have been invaded.

Your American subjects, royal sire, descended from the same ancestors with ourselves, appear equally jealous of their prerogatives of freemen, without which they cannot deem themselves happy.

Their chearful and unasked-for contributions, as well as willing services to the mother country, whilst they remained free from the clog of compulsory laws, will, we are sure, plead powerfully with the humanity of your disposition, for graciously granting them every reasonable opportunity of giving, as freemen, what they seem resolutely determined to refuse, under the injunction of laws made independent of their own consent.

The abhorrence we entertain of civil bloodshed and confusion will, we trust, sire, if not wholly exculpate us in your royal mind, yet plead powerfully in our favour, for the warmth with which we lament those measures, whose destructive principles have driven our American brethren to acts of desperation.

Convinced of the earnest disposition of the colonists to remain firm in all dutious obedience to the constitutional authority of this kingdom, permit us, most gracious sovereign, to beseech you, that those operations of force, which at present distract them with the most dreadful apprehensions, may be suspended; and that, uncontrouled by a restraint incompatible with a free government, they may possess an opportunity of tendering such terms of accommodation as we doubt not will approve them worthy of a distinguished rank amongst the firmest friends of this country.

His MAJESTY's ANSWER.

I AM always ready to listen to the dutiful petitions of my subjects, and ever happy to comply with their reasonable requests; but, while the constitutional authority of this kingdom is resisted by part of my American subjects, I owe it to the rest of my people, of whose zeal and fidelity I have had such constant proofs, to continue and enforce those measures by which alone their rights and interests can be asserted and maintained.

Lord North, Hydra like, wishes greatly for another head. He has entered into such a maze of villainy, that his accursed pericranium at last fails him; and though he is continually imploring his good friend Beelzebub for a fresh supply, the infernal ruler of the lower regions being so exceedingly busy with Bute and Mansfield, cannot assist him. It seems they are to have a *grand* meeting shortly, and it is a thousand to one if the Devil is not elected president.

WATERTOWN, *September* 4.

TWO of the enemy's floating batteries, attempting to annoy our people at work upon Plowed Hill, were silenced in Mystic river, and one of them partly sunk, by some of our cannon placed at Temple's farm.

There has been a heavy cannonade, more or less, every day the week past, notwithstanding which we have had only 4 men killed, and 2 wounded.

The following acts passed the general assembly of this colony in their late session, viz.

An act to confirm and establish the resolves of the several provincial congresses of this colony.

An act for making and emitting of bills of public credit.

An act declaratory of the right of certain towns and districts in the colony of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, to elect and depute a representative, or representatives, to serve for, or represent them in, any great and general court or assembly, at any time to be held and kept for the service of said colony.

An act for the removing from their respective offices and places all the officers, both civil and military, belonging to this colony, holding, or claiming to hold, their respective offices or places by or under any nomination, appointment, or commission, made or granted by any governor or lieutenant governor of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, either with or without the audience and consent of the council, or assistance of the said province, or by the major part of the council or assistants of said province, in the absence of the governor and lieutenant governor, before the perfect meeting of this general court.

An act prescribing the form of an oath to be taken by all commission officers, both civil and military, who have been commissionated for this colony since the 19th day of July last, or may be hereafter commissionated, until the farther order of the great and general court.

Early last Wednesday morning the Rose man of war, with 5 tenders, was observed chasing several small vessels into the harbour of Stonington, supposed to be from Block Island. One of the inhabitants being down on the shore with a trumpet, attempting to pilot the vessels into the harbour, was ordered by one of the tenders to desist, or he would fire on the town; who returned, for answer, he might do as he pleased. Immediately the tender ran along-side of the wharves, and fired a whole broadside on the town and people, which was returned by a volley of small arms; and, after exchanging several vollies, the tender bore away, and joined the man of war and two tenders, and before 10 o'clock the Rose ship of war, and the three tenders, were close within 60 or 80 rods of the wharves, and began a very heavy fire on the town and inhabitants, until the middle of the day, when they ceased for two hours. In the interval, application was made to know the reason of these hostilities; answer was returned, that they began the first fire on him (than which nothing can be more false) and after about two hours, the fire began again, and continued till night. Thursday morning they took sundry vessels out of the harbour, one from Surrinam, belonging to Patuxent, with molasses, and appeared as if going into New London. It is supposed there hath been no stock yet taken from Block Island. It is surprizing, that during this whole action there was only one man wounded; it is feared, mortally. Our people killed two men, and wounded several others, belonging to the man of war and tenders. There are 250 men now arrived, and are on Block Island, for the purpose of guarding the stock.

NEWPORT, *September* 4.

A SLOOP was lately carried into Boston, with live stock from Connecticut, which was taken by a cruiser, and vessel and cargo condemned as forfeited. The captain left Boston last Tuesday, and informs, that ten regulars were carried into Boston dead the Sunday before, who had been killed by the riflemen belonging to the American army, on Saturday night the 26th of last month; that it was very sickly among the inhabitants, and the ministerial troops; and that there were but about 2000 regulars in Boston fit for duty, and the same number at Bunker's Hill.

NEW YORK, *September* 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London *to his friend in this city, dated* July 10.

THE present struggle between this country and North America I have heard old people, 50 years ago, predict. It is in the nature of things that the greater will not longer obey the lesser than when an opportunity presents to exert itself, which period seems now to be come. I have always been of opinion that the measures pursued here since 1763 were mistaken, and unjust; this country should have been content to take the wealth of America by trade, and not by revenue acts, imposed on a people unrepresented. The assemblies of the colonies only have a right to give and grant when they think proper to the crown, and not an assembly of people here. This reasoning, I think, is in the law of nature, this constitution; and so says Mr. Locke. But the *last reasoning of kings* has now taken place, and the Americans have appealed to Heaven; that is, their sword. I hope you will do your duty to your country, and always remember your allegiance and constitutional duty to your king; no other can or ought to be required. The men that I think are

the evil counsellors in the present mistaken measures are, Lord Bute, Mansfield, Rochford, Sandwich, North, and many of inferior rank. The greatest part of the nation wish well to America, and detest the present policies; so that it is a war of administration only. As to parliament, that house is very civil and polite to the minister. A very few members there sometimes oppose him, only because they are out of place, or have no pension; but when a question is put, he carries it as he pleases, and often 10 or 20 to one. However, the ministry, I think, are sick of the war in America; yet I see not the least trace of their relaxing, except that I hear of no preparation to send more troops. But probably they will cover the coast with ships of war, and suffer no trade; and truly I think that would be a blessing to America, instead of a curse. The eyes of government are fixed on the congress and their resolutions, and perhaps on their proposals; for it is said that administration cannot yield, as being contrary to the dignity of the crown. I answer, then change the ministers, another set could with a good grace withdraw the present measures. But, in short, I think the rupture will be much greater before the wound is healed. Some more blood must be drawn, and then they, when cooled, will hear, and perhaps agree for some time; but whenever settled, I imagine America will carry some points towards the establishment of their liberties."

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 13.

LAST week arrived here the sloop Joseph, captain Redley, from Saint Eustatia, having lost her mast in the gale of the second instant, and informs, that the day after the gale he saw a brig with a white stern, and plain quarter pieces, which had been overset in the gale, and was then swimming with only her stern out of the water.

Yesterday arrived captain Falconer, from London, which he left in company with captain Osborn for this port. By him we have papers to the 13th of July, which are filled with the regular advices from America to the latter end of May and first of June, as also a great number of lies, with regard to affairs on this continent. They have an account of the appointment of general Washington, of taking the army at Cambridge into the continental pay, &c. By the papers we cannot find that any more troops are coming out to this country, they having only 7000 in Ireland, and 9000 in England, for their own defence, and are apprehensive of a visit from the Spaniards; but we find several frigates already sailed, and more sailing, the ministry having determined to beat our towns down, to *starve* us in a plentiful country, or force us to build a fleet, to protect our trade, whenever we please to carry it on.

Captain Davidson, from Cadiz, informs, that a French captain, who arrived there, reported, that the Spanish fleet had landed 10,000 men within 20 leagues of the town of Algiers, and that they were immediately attacked by a large body of horse, and entirely cut off. The French captain was imprisoned by the governor of Cadiz, for reporting the above, till he should hear the truth of it.

Saturday last arrived at Newcastle the ship Peace and Plenty, captain M'Kenzie, from Newry and Belfast, with 150 passengers in good health.

By captain M'Kenzie we are informed, that the news of the battle at Bunker's Hill was arrived in Ireland.

Saturday last being the day after which our exports to England, Ireland, and the West Indies, are to cease, agreeable to the resolution of the honourable continental congress, all the vessels which were intended for sea (to the amount of 52) sailed from this place, and has left us with hardly a vessel in port. Several of the above vessels arrived, or were taken up and loaded within the last 48 hours.

Extract of a letter from the American camp, dated August 31.

"Since the affair at Plowed Hill, the ministerial troops remained quiet all Sunday night; but on Monday morning we were alarmed by a signal from Chelsea, and presently perceived that they were drawn up, and in motion, on the side of Bunker's Hill, facing that way. It was immediately conjectured that they intended to attack us at high water, and in a short time 5 or 6000 of our men were marched to the entrenchment on Plowed Hill, and on Charlestown road. We waited there till near three o'clock in the afternoon, whilst the most awful silence was observed by both sides, until some of our men, straggling along the walls, fired upon the regular centries, which brought on several shot from the floating batteries, with the loss of one of the Bay soldiers. Since that time they have thrown between 20 and 30 bombs, and a vast number of cannon ball, but without doing any injury to our people. Unless very large reinforcements soon arrive, there will not be another engagement this year, as we have so vastly the superiority in point of numbers. At present, they lie tolerable still, except disturbing us at night with their bombs."

Extract of a letter, dated Cambridge, *September* 4.

"The enemy are endeavouring to annoy our new post with shot and bombs; their shot have killed 4, and wounded 3, on this side. At Roxbury they killed three on Friday night; a small loss. We seldom return the fire. On Saturday we gave them a few 24 pounders, which we believe killed several of their men, as the first shot entered their guard-house. Deserters are coming over to us every day. Simpson, of Pennsylvania, who was wounded at Plowed Hill, is since dead."

Extract of a letter from Prospect Hill, *dated* August 31.

"Last Saturday evening a party of 1000 men, attended by a picquet guard of 2000 provincials and 400 riflemen, were ordered to throw up an intrenchment on Plowed Hill, which lies on Charlestown Neck, about half a mile from Bunker's Hill. They had their works considerably advanced before dawn, at which time they expected to be attacked; but the regulars observed a profound silence till about 10 o'clock, when they began a very heavy cannonade on our men on the hill, which continued pretty constantly the whole day. An adjutant and a private soldier of the Massachusetts men had their heads shot off, and one volunteer in the rifle battalion, of the name of Simpson, received a wound in his leg, of which he is since dead."

Extract of a letter from London, *dated* July 12.

"The parliament is not sitting, and of course nothing transpires; things seem to be in a more favourable aspect. That fiery spirit of administration, with which we were at first threatened, is in a great measure appeased; the unanimity, and unexpected measures entered into by the colonies, has opened their eyes, and I am inclined to hope will convince them of their error. The undauntedness of your conduct, throughout the whole of this disagreeable contest, is such as does you honour, and deserves to be handed down to the latest posterity. You have already shewn them what you Americans can do, and that you are determined to risk your lives and properties in defence of your liberties. I hope you will continue firm in your wise resolution of non-importation and exportation; this will occasion more noise, in particular amongst the manufacturers, as these people begin now to complain, and will continue so to do, as their miseries encrease. An express arrived the 10th instant from Gibraltar, which brings an account of a large body of troops marching to attack that place, likewise mentions the Spanish fleet being but 60 leagues off, and it was expected the garrison would be attacked by land and sea in a short time."

WILLIAMSBURG.

In COMMITTEE, *at* HANOVER *town, the* 2d *of September*, 1775.

RESOLVED, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the commissary, or contractor, appointed in each district, should provide for the battalion thereof, under the said appointment, the several articles necessary for their encampment and discipline, described by an ordinance of convention as follows, to wit. Tents of the same kind as directed for the regulars, kettles, canteens, drums, fifer, a stand of colours, with the following motto on one side:

VIRGINIA
FOR
CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.

And on the other side the name of the district.

JOHN PENDLETON, junior, C. C. S.

THE committee of safety earnestly recommend it to the committees of the several counties to lose no time in collecting and forwarding the public arms, according to the order of convention; and also to elect their militia officers, where it is not already done, and forward their certificates to this committee, that commissions may be made out, and the militia embodied as soon as possible.

By order of the committee.

JOHN PENDLETON, junior, clerk.

It is expected that such members of the house of burgesses as are convenient will meet at the capitol in Williamsburg, on Thursday the 12th of October, in order to adjourn to some future day.

WANTED to the battalion of minute-men in the lower end of the *Northern Neck*, an ADJUTANT who is well acquainted with the duty of that office, agreeable to the order or directions of his majesty in the year 1764. As this is the only officer in the minute service whose pay will be constant for nine months in the year, it is hoped such as are qualified will readily engage. Also wanted, a DRUMMER and FIFER, who can teach others the duty, to act as drum and fife-majors.——The CHAPLAIN's place to said battalion is not yet engaged.

HUNTINGTOUR, *September* 14, 1775.

THE lands I have for some time advertised for sale are not as yet sold. I will sell them at a very low price, and give a reasonable time of payment for part of the money. The reason why I have not sold them was, that I would give no credit.

ANTHONY WINSTON.

To be SOLD, *at* Stafford, *the seat of the late honourable* Philip Ludwell Lee, *esquire, in* Westmoreland, *on* Thursday *the 19th day of* October *next*,

THE famous high blooded horse DOTTEREL, greatly distinguished on the turf in *England*, and in high estimation in this country for certainty in getting foals of beauty and form, whose pedigree will be shewn at the day of sale. At the same time and place will be sold a considerable number of COLTS and FILLIES, from *Dotterel*. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond, with approved security, to the administrators; and if the money is not punctually paid when due the bonds are to carry interest from the date.

N. B. Five per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1775.

MR. *Henry Skelton*, of *Albemarle* county, has a bond of mine, with Mr. *David Anderson*, junior, security, for sixty pounds, payable the 16th day of *February*, 1779, bearing interest from the 16th day of *February* last: This is to forewarn all persons against taking an assignment of the said bond, as I do not apprehend that I am indebted to the said *Skelton* a single shilling, but that he is a trifle in my debt. 1 M. ANDERSON, junior.

ESSEX county, *September* 10, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, about the middle of *July* last, a *Virginia* born negro lad, named NED, who is about 18 years of age, and about 5 feet high; one of his hands has a large scar, occasioned by its being burnt when he was a child, by which means some of his fingers grow together. He has a flat face and long head, which is remarkably sharp on the top. His clothes were such as is common for working negroes, and he was seen going down the country. Whoever will secure the said negro, so that I get him again, shall have a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, besides what the law allows. tf JAMES EDMONDSON.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a red and white pied cow, and her calf: The cow is marked with a crop, slit, and underkeel, in the right ear, and crop and slit in the left; her horns are sawed off. Posted, and appraised to 2l. 15s. JOHN MITCHELL.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, near the head of *Meherrin*, a roan horse, 4 feet 7 inches high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with O, has a small blaze in his face, and appears to be very old. Posted, and appraised to 2l. JOHN MITCHELL.

TAKEN up, in *Charles City*, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, with a star in her forehead, paces naturally, has a hanging mane and switch tail, and two saddle spots. Posted, and appraised to 5l. AMBROSE JACKSON.

HANOVER county, *August* 29, 1775.

THE subscribers having erected a FULLING MILL, and being disappointed in the workmen they expected, take this method of enquiring for such as understand the management of a fulling mill, and dying and dressing cloth; also good weavers. Such workmen will meet with good encouragement by applying soon to the subscribers, near *Newcastle*.

2* ELISHA AND ROBERT WHITE.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of *August*, a low, well set negro man, of a yellowish complexion, named *Sampson*, about 20 years of age. He had on when he went away an oznabrig shirt, crocus trowsers, and a good felt hat; but he being a cunning, subtle fellow, it is imagined he may have other clothes. He got away once before, and was found skulking about the shipping at *Leedstown*. It is probable he may again make to some port, and endeavour to get out of the country, unless he is stopped. Whoever apprehends the said slave, and brings him to me, living near *Fauquier* courthouse, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, if taken up out of the said county. 3 SAMUEL PORTER.

JUST published, and to be sold by the printer hereof, the CRISIS, lately advertised in this paper. Also a SERMON, preached by the reverend Mr. BLAND, at the capitol in this city, on the present grievances of America.——Price one fifteen each.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, from *Richmond* town, the 18th of *July* last, a sorrel gelding 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with a hanging mane, and switch tail, has a large star on the forehead, a small lump on the back, and a remarkable cut in his near fore hoof, that will never grow out, paces slow, trots, and canters; the brand, if any, forgot. Forty shillings will be paid on the delivery of the horse at *Richmond*, and four pounds if stolen, on conviction of the thief. JOHN SKELTON.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Surry* a negro man, who confesses he is a runaway, and that his name is *Charles*; he is about 21 years of age, has on an oznabrig jacket, crocas breeches, and a country cloth jacket. He says he belongs to Mr. *Tankard*, of *Norfolk*, but has likewise said he is the property of *Ellyson Armistead*, of *Hanover*. The owner is desired to apply for him, and pay charges.

THOMAS WALL, gaoler.

HANOVER town, *August* 10, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony for a few months, and have appointed Mr. *Richard Anderson*, junior, my attorney during my absence. All persons with whom I am concerned, either as debtor or creditor, will very much oblige me by settling their accounts with me as soon as possible. 2 THOMAS SIMPSON.

For SALE, *in* JAMES CITY *county*,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying on each side the road leading from *Doncastle's* ordinary to *Williamsburg*. There are on the said tract a good dwellinghouse, barns, and all other necessary buildings. All the cleared land is enclosed. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to

EDWARD POWER.

WESTOVER, *September* 19, 1775.

IN *July* last the high sheriff of *Charles City* advertised two negroes, MICHAEL and AARON, late my property, who broke gaol and escaped whilst under sentence of death. As I know they are daring and dangerous villains, capable of attempting the most horrid crimes, I hereby promise a reward of THREE POUNDS for each, to be paid on their being returned to the gaol of *Charles City*. *Michael* is a ditcher by trade, a handsome black fellow, about 30 years old, under the middle size; he is very artful, and speaks fluently. *Aaron* is a blacksmith by trade, of a yellow complexion, near 20 years old, 6 feet high, and well made; he has a down look, and remarkable long fore teeth. I am informed their haunts are in *Prince George*, *Charles City*, *New Kent*, and *Hanover*.

WILLIAM BYRD.

CULPEPER county (*Virginia*) *September* 5, 1775.

I INTEND to leave *this* colony, in six or eight weeks, for *London*, not to return till *April* next. Mr. *Gabriel Jones*, of *Culpeper* county, will attend at *Spotsylvania* courts, in the absence and behalf of 3 BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

SURRY, *September* 15, 1775.

ON *Monday* the 20th of *November*, the subscriber, or some person for him, will attend at *Dinwiddie* court, and *Tuesday* and *Wednesday* following at *Sammon's* tavern, to receive payment for the bonds due to captain *Thomas Holt's* estate, for sundries sold at *Namozeen* plantation. In the absence of the subscriber from home, between the 20th of *November* and the 1st of *December*, the bonds due for the sale in *Surry* will be lodged in the hands of Mr. *William Harrist*, to receive payment. I desire the favour of all those who have any demands against the said *Holt* to produce them between the 1st of *December* and the 1st of *January*, properly authenticated, to receive payment, either in cash or bonds.

HENRY COCKE, administrator.

SURRY, *September* 15, 1775.

LANDED at *Lewspoint*, between 3 or 4 years ago, a cask of COPPERAS, from what vessel, or for whom, is not known. Any person, proving his property, will be paid for it by applying to the subscribre, near *Cabin Point*. HENRY COCKE.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Middlesex* a negro man, who says his name is *William Bolls*, supposed to belong to *John Walker*, of *Albemarle*. The said negro is about 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar across his nose, another above his left eye, and another just below his right ear, and appears to be a shoemaker. Since his commitment he says he belongs to *Jemmy Jones*, of *Albemarle*. The owner is desired to take him away, and pay charges.

JOHN CRAINE, gaoler.

IF the gentleman who advertises in this paper for a person capable of teaching the GREEK and LATIN languages will please to acquaint captain *Carr*, in *Dumfries*, with his terms, he will be waited upon, if the terms please, by a young man just arrived from *Britain*, who has had a regular education at the university, and who likewise has had a good deal of practice in teaching the above branches.

At a meeting of the COMMISSIONERS, *appointed by the convention, for superintending the manufactory of small arms, at* Fredericksburg, *on* Monday *the* 13*th of* September, 1775,

THE commissioners intend to meet on the 10th day of *October* next, at *Fredericksburg*, for the purpose of engaging a further number of gunsmiths, and other artists, capable of managing that business in its various branches. All persons who are willing to enter into the service for a year at the least, and can come well recommended for skill and sobriety, are desired to attend; if agreed with, they will have good encouragement, according to their merit, and, at all events, be paid for their attendence and travelling. Good locksmiths are much wanting.

2 THE COMMISSIONERS.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 10th instant (*September*) two servant men, viz. THOMAS HART, 23 years of age, a native of *Ireland*, and a tailor by trade, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with dark brown coloured hair, and both of his little fingers are crooked; he had on when he went away an oznabrig shirt and trowsers, a claret coloured coat and vest. JOSIAH BAILEY, 25 years of age, an *Englishman*, a leather breeches maker by trade, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with light brown hair, and has a scar on his breast, occasioned by a scald. As he walks he hangs his head, and takes short steps. He had on when he went away an oznabrig shirt and trowsers, a red coloured coat and jacket of *Welch* plains, and a pair of leather breeches. Whoever secures the above servants, so that I get them again, shall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and if delivered to me, in *Fredericksburg*, shall receive FOUR POUNDS, or TWO POUNDS for each.

1* WILLIAM BLYTH.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Middlesex, on the 6th instant (*August*) a negro man named WILL, who says he belongs to Mr. *George Dabney*, of *King William*. He is cloathed in negro cotton, and has on an oznabrig shirt. The owner is desired to apply for him, and pay charges.

JOHN CRAINE, gaoler.

POETS CORNER.

An ELEGY, *to the memory of the* AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS *who fell in the engagement between the* MASSACHUSETTS BAY MILITIA *and the* BRITISH TROOPS, *August* 19, 1775.

LET joy be dumb, let mirth's gay carol ceaſe,
See plaintive ſorrow comes bedew'd with tears,
With mournful ſteps retires the cherub PEACE,
And horrid war, with all his train, appears.
He comes, and crimſon ſlaughter marks his way,
Stern famine follows in his vengeful tread,
Before him pleaſure, hope, and love decay,
And meek ey'd mercy hangs the drooping head.
Fled like a dream are thoſe delightful hours,
When here with innocence and peace we rov'd,
Secure and happy in our native bow'rs,
Bleſt in the preſence of the youths we lov'd.
The blow is ſtruck, which, thro' each future age,
Shall call from pity's eye the frequent tear,
Which gives the brother to the brother's rage,
And dyes with Britiſh blood the Britiſh ſpear.
Where'er the barb'rous ſtory ſhall be told,
The Britiſh cheek ſhall glow with conſcious ſhame;
This deed, in bloody characters enroll'd,
Shall ſtain the luſtre of their former name.
But you, ye brave defenders of our cauſe,
The firſt in this dire conteſt call'd to bleed,
Your names hereafter, crown'd with juſt applauſe,
Each manly breaſt, with joy-mixt woe, ſhall read.
Your memories, dear to ev'ry free-born mind,
Shall need no monument your fame to raiſe,
Forever in our grateful hearts enſhrin'd,
And bleſt by your united country's praiſe.
But, O! permit the muſe, with grief ſincere,
The widow's heart-felt anguiſh to bemoan,
To join the ſiſter's and the orphan's tear,
Whom this ſad day from all they lov'd has torn.
Bleſt be this humble ſtrain, if it imparts
The dawn of peace to but one penſive breaſt,
If it can huſh one ſigh that rends your hearts,
Or lull your ſorrows to a ſhort liv'd reſt.
But vain the hope, too well this boſom knows;
How faint is glory's voice to nature's calls!
How weak the balm the laurel wreath beſtows,
To heal our breaſts, when love or friendſhip falls!
Yet think; they in their country's cauſe expir'd,
While guardian angels watch'd their parting ſighs,
Their dying breaſts with conſtancy inſpir'd,
And bade them welcome to their native ſkies.
Our future fate is wrapp'd in darkeſt gloom,
And threat'ning clouds, from which their ſouls are freed,
E'er the big tempeſt burſt, they preſs the tomb,
Not doom'd to ſee their much lov'd country bleed.
O! let ſuch thoughts as theſe aſſuage your grief,
And ſtop the tear of ſorrow as it flows,
Till TIME's all pow'rful hand ſhall yield relief,
And ſhed a kind oblivion o'er your woes.
But, Oh! thou BEING, infinitely juſt,
Whoſe boundleſs eye with mercy looks on all,
On thee alone thy humbled people truſt,
On thee alone for their deliv'rance call.
Long did thy hand unnumber'd bleſſings ſhow'r,
And crown our land with LIBERTY and PEACE;
Extend, O LORD! again thy ſaving pow'r,
And bid the horrors of invaſion ceaſe.
But if thy awful wiſdom has decreed
That we ſeverer evils yet ſhall know,
By thy almighty juſtice doom'd to bleed,
And deeper drink the bitter draughts of woe,
O! grant us, Heav'n, that conſtancy of mind
Which over adverſe fortune riſes ſtill,
Unſhaken faith, calm fortitude reſign'd,
And full ſubmiſſion to thy holy will.
To thee, ETERNAL PARENT, we reſign
Our bleeding cauſe, and on thy wiſdom reſt;
With grateful hearts we bleſs thy pow'r divine,
And own, reſign'd, WHAT IS, IS BEST.

To be SOLD, *at* Eaſt *warehouſe, in* Glouceſter *county*, Kingſton *pariſh, for ready money*,

SIX likely NEGROES, ſome HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, ſome STOCK, &c. &c. 1 WILLIAM LUCAS.

RAN away from the ſubſcribers, living in *Prince George* county, *Maryland*, near *Sweden's* iron works, two convict ſervants, both *Iriſhmen*. FRANCIS MATTHEWS, a thin made fellow, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, and ſtoops much in his walk; he has a ſcar over his right eye, and is much pitted with the ſmallpox. He had on when he went away a crocus ſhirt, a pair of ſucking trowſers, a ſhort old *Swanſkin* jacket, and his fingers on the left hand are near of a length. MICHAEL CONROY, a well made fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, with a fair complexion, is much freckled, and pitted with the ſmallpox. He had on when he went away an oznabrig ſhirt, a country cloth jacket, lined with oznabrigs, a pair of crocus trowſers, and a pair of old ſhoes, and pretends to be a ſhoemaker. They are both great villains, for they will ſteal any thing that is in their way. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and brings them to me, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS for each.

PHILIP HALL,
ISAAC SHORT.

N. B. They took with them a broadax.

To be SOLD, *by public auction, on* Monday *the* 2d *of* October *next, and to continue until all are ſold (if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale) at the plantation where the ſubſcriber now lives, the following articles, viz.*

A QUANTITY of the beſt ground yellow oker, pot iron, a ſet of ſmith's tools, ſeveral large looking glaſſes, a ſix plate and cannon ſtove, pipes, copperas, allum, pimento, ginger, mather, redwood, logwood, ſaltpetre, antimony, &c. &c. two or three ſtills, with all neceſſary tubs, &c. ſeveral empty rum hogſheads, about one hundred head of hogs, many of which are fit for killing at this ſeaſon, about fifty head of cattle, amongſt which are many fine milch cows, a deſk and a cheſt with drawers, chairs, tables, bedſteads, &c. &c. many articles of kitchen furniture, carts, timber wheels, and ſcrews, a pair of large oxen plows, harrows, &c. about ſeventy ton of fine hay, cured in the beſt manner, and near a hundred acres of wheat growing, put in the ground in good order; alſo a quantity of Indian corn. Twelve months credit will be given the purchaſer, giving bond, with approved ſecurity. Alſo a compleat ſet of merchant and griſt mills, together with 400 acres of land adjoining, to be ſold on long credit, the payment being well ſecured. JACOB HITE.

N. B. I intend to leave the colony ſoon. J. H.

NORTHAMPTON, *Auguſt* 11, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on *Wedneſday* the 14th of *June* laſt, a negro man named *Jonathan*; he is a low black fellow, with a round face and thick lips, his clothes uncertain, as he may have exchanged them. He is artful and cunning, loves card-playing, and is a ſober fellow. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him, ſhall be well rewarded by

ANNE TOMPKINS.

To be SOLD, on Tueſday *the* 31ſt *of* October, *if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premiſes*,

A TRACT of LAND, in *King & Queen* county, near *Todd's Bridge*, containing about 1400 acres (altogether or in parcels) belonging to the eſtate of colonel *Humphrey Hill*, deceaſed. Alſo all the ſtocks of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs, with the plantation utenſils, &c. Credit will be allowed till the 25th of *April*, 1775, giving bond and ſecurity to the executors; to carry intereſt from the date, if not paid when due. Any perſon may view the land by applying to *Edmund Taylor*, the overſeer.

JOHN HILL,
EDWARD HITE, Executors.
WILLIAM HILL,

CABIN POINT, SURRY county.

THIS is to inform the public that the ſubſcriber's FULLING MILL is in order to full cloth, which ſhall be done in the beſt manner. Thoſe gentlemen who may favour me with their work may depend upon my beſt endeavours to ſatisfy them. I alſo have WEAVERS that weave thread and cotton, any pattern, in the neateſt manner; and I am in want of three or four more weavers, that could come well recommended, who will meet with proper encouragement. Thoſe perſons who apply to me for CLOTH or WEAVING muſt be punctual in payment, as I ſhall keep the cloth till paid. I am the public's obedient, humble ſervant,

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in the upper end of *Spotſylvania*, the 20th of *May* laſt, JOSEPH INGRAM, an *Engliſh* convict ſervant man, 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather ſmaller built than the common ſize of men, with dark hair, his complexion rather pale, has a fly caſt with his eyes, a round face, a peaked noſe, wears whiſkers, and a kind of a dimple, or ſomething like it, on his chin; he has a ſcar on one of his arms below his elbow, talks ſomething quick, and much of it when a *little groggy*, and can ſing well. He underſtands farming, and can uſe a ſcythe well. He carried away with him a *Devonſhire* kerſey brown coloured coat, with metal buttons, and pieced in the ſides, two oznabrig ſhirts, roll trowſers, an old felt hat, and a pair of ſhoes with ſtrings. He went off with one *Reuben Cave*, an apprentice, who is returned, and ſays that the ſaid *Ingram* altered his name to *Joſeph Waggels*, but perhaps he may alter that name, as he is very artful. Whoever will bring the ſaid ſervant to me ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges paid.

2* HENRY COLEMAN.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Buckingham* a negro woman, about 4 feet 8 inches high, affects that ſhe cannot ſpeak her maſter's name, though ſays her name is *Chloe*. She is dreſſed with a blue and white *Swanſkin* petticoat, oznabrig ſhirt, and ſtriped homeſpun jacket. She was born in *Africa*, and appears to be about 40 years of age. The owner is deſired to pay priſon charges, and take her out. 6 JOHN COX, gaoler.

THE ſubſcriber intends to leave the colony immediately.

RICHARD POOK.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, the 16th inſtant (*July*) two ſervant men, viz. JOHN STANTON, an *Engliſhman*, by trade a wheelwright, pitted with the ſmallpox, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with ſhort dark hair; had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat and jacket, ſtriped and check trowſers, and is very talkative. ANDREW MACKGILL, a *Scotchman*, by trade a blackſmith, about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears ſhort dark hair, of a swarthy complexion; had on a dark blue cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, ſtriped and check trowſers. They may paſs for ſailors from the ſhips of war at *York*. I will give FIVE POUNDS for each if ſecured in any gaol. I have heard that they have been ſeen going towards *North Carolina*.

JOHN SHIPHARD.

*** Since the above ſervants went away I have been informed that they have forged paſſes, which are ſigned *John Dixon* and *John Randolph*, and that the wheelwright calls himſelf by the name of *Wilſon*.

A MAN, with a ſmall family, would gladly be employed in any gentleman's ſervice, either in *Virginia* or *Carolina*, as a head overſeer or ſteward, and will come well recommended. He underſtands ſurveying, and may be employed in that buſineſs. Apply to the printer, or the honourable *John Taylor*, eſquire, in *Richmond*. He will write to any gentleman as ſoon as a letter comes to hand.

KICHMOND, *Auguſt* 9, 1775.

I INTEND to leave this colony immediately. Mr. *John Barret* will collect what debts are due me on my own account, as well as what are due on our joint accounts. He will alſo pay what debts we owe. THOMAS REID.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 17, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public that ſhe intends to open a DANCING SCHOOL, on *Friday* the 25th inſtant, for young ladies; ſhe therefore hopes the gentlemen and ladies will be kind enough to favour her with their daughters. She flatters herſelf ſhe ſhall be able to give entire ſatisfaction, as no care or pains on her part will be wanting. Her days for teaching (every week) are *Friday* and *Saturday*. The price, TWENTY SHILLINGS entrance, and FOUR POUNDS a year. The ſchool will be kept at Mr. *Blount Paſteur's*. SARAH HALLAM.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt bidder, on the firſt* Tueſday *in* November *next, altogether, or in parcels, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in the lower end of *Pittſylvania*, on *Banniſter* and *Stinking* rivers, containing 832 acres, chiefly conſiſting of fine low grounds and rich level high land. There is on it a new plantation, capable of working ſix hands to advantage, and a peach and apple orchard. Mr. *Joſeph Roberts*, who reſides near the premiſes, will ſhew the land to any perſon deſirous of purchaſing. Extenſive credit will be allowed, giving bond and approved ſecurity

8 NATHANIEL POPE.

MANCHESTER, *July* 28, 1775.

A STOCKING WEAVER WILL MEET WITH ENCOURAGEMENT BY APPLYING TO

ALEXANDER AND PETERFIELD TRENT.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Charles City*, the 20th of *July*, a negro fellow, named BOB, about 22 years of age, with a remarkable ſcar on his upper lip; he has an innocent look, is ſlow of ſpeech, and very artful. A few months ago he attempted to paſs to *South Carolina* by getting a forged paſs. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS reward to any perſon that will ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that I get him, beſides what the law allows. He is ſuppoſed to be with a negro woman belonging to the eſtate of *James Bacharſt*, deceaſed, named *Hannah*, who is now run away alſo.

ARCHELAUS MITCHELL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Cheſterfield* county, a ſervant man, named WILLIAM ROLLINGS. He is of the middle ſtature, much marked with the ſmallpox, and is of a red complexion; had on when he went away a blanket great coat. Any perſon that will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any of the gaols of this colony, ſo that I may get him, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. FRANCIS SMITH.

*** He came down as a waggoner with the *Cheſterfield* volunteers, and was placed near the palaces and I ſuſpect he is on board the man of war.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Accomack*, the 26th of *June* laſt, a negro fellow, named DANIEL, of a yellow complexion, about 20 years of age, with a down, ſly look, and ſtoops in the ſhoulders; his back is much ſcarred with old whippings. It is expected he will change his name, and paſs for a free man. He had on, when he went away, a *Virginia* linen tow ſhirt, *Virginia* cloth ſhort breeches, and an old bearſkin jacket. When he looks at a perſon his face appears ſomewhat awry. I will give TEN DOLLARS to any perſon that ſhall ſecure the ſaid runaway, and give me intelligence thereof, and if brought to me all reaſonable charges paid, by 3 CLEMENT PARKER.

THE ſubſcriber being very deſirous of getting out of debt, without any dependence on his ungrateful debtors, propoſes to ſell THE PLEASANT AND HEALTHY SEAT OF

HUNTINGTON,

near *Appamattox* river, in the lower end of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 acres of good land, which produces fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, &c. The houſes are new, and the beſt I have ſeen in the county. A larger and better garden, I believe is not in the colony, and on the land are ſeveral hundred fruit trees, of the beſt kinds; many of which were brought by water, to *Richmond* town, above 80 miles. On this tract is a large proportion of exceeding fine meadow land, with a fine fiſh-pond within 300 yards of the dwelling-houſe, ſtored with various kinds of fine fiſh, ſufficient for the uſe of a family the year round. In this neighbourhood is plenty of excellent veniſon; the air is ſo pure that I never knew an inſtance of any perſon having the ague and fever at *Huntington*. I have travelled through the moſt parts of *Virginia*, and have not ſeen any part that I would ſo ſoon live at as in this neighbourhood. If I ſell this place, I ſhall live on part of the tract of land that has been advertiſed for ſome time paſt. I make no doubt but *Appamattox* river will be ſoon cleared, and then wheat will be carried as far as colonel *Baniſter's* mill, by *Peterſburg*, for 4d. or 5d. per buſhel. At this place I made 100 gallons of wine in 1772, and laſt year, if it had not been for the froſt, I could have made 5 or 600 gallons, which quantity I expect to make this year. *Huntington* would be a pleaſant and ſafe place for a gentleman to retreat to, in the horrors of a civil war, or in the ſickly months, which are in many parts of the lowlands.

"What is honour, grandeur, wealth?
"All fleeting; nothing's without health."

I hope any gentleman inclinable to purchaſe will viſit the premiſes this ſummer. I will alſo ſell the tract of rich land, which I adverſiſed in Albemarle for ſome time, very cheap; that is, for half its value. ANTHONY WINSTON.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will ſhew it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond. tf ROBERT KENNON.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Frederickſburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.